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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/627,968	07/28/2003	Michael Porat	03128CIP	4080
23338	7590	10/19/2007	EXAMINER	
DENNISON, SCHULTZ & MACDONALD			BETTON, TIMOTHY E	
1727 KING STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 105			1614	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/19/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/627,968	PORAT, MICHAEL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Timothy E. Betton	1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13 and 15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12 and 14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendments filed 7 June 2007 have been acknowledged and duly made of record in this present application.

Applicant's arguments, filed 7 June 2007 have been fully considered.

Rejections and objections not reiterated from previous Office Actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections presently being applied to the instant application.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-15 are pending. Claims 13 and 15 are withdrawn for further consideration.

Claims 1-12 and 14 are pending for prosecution on the merits.

Applicant's Request to Withdraw Obviousness-Type Nonstatutory Double-Patenting

Page 4 of the Remarks filed 7 June 2007 discloses: Claims 1-12 and 14 have been rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double-patenting over claims 1 and 9 of US 6624198. Applicant recognizes the applicability of the double patenting rejection, and will file a terminal disclaimer to remove this rejection at such time as the disputed claims are found to be allowable.

However, there is no indication of a Terminal Disclaimer filed. Therefore, the Obviousness-Type Nonstatutory Double-Patenting rejection is maintained.

Obviousness-Type Nonstatutory Double-Patenting (Maintained)

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-12 and 14 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 6624198 (Porat). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably

distinct from each other because both the instant application and Porat (USPN 6624198) claim a prophylactic lubricating/spermicidal composition for its use in sexual relations, including prevention of infection by HIV and other viruses.

The difference between the claimed invention of the instant application and the referenced patent 6624198 is that said patent discloses a practicing method with said composition, while the claimed invention of the instant application discloses said composition. However, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select a species of the genus, observe similar properties and therapeutic effects and therefore use (as in a method for use).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103 (New Grounds of Rejection)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al (USPN 4,242,359) and Chantler et al. (USPN 4,602,042).

Cooper et al teach a method for treating mammalian spermatozoa with amphipathic amines in order to induce loss of fertility and/or head-tail cleavage of the sperms under mild physiological conditions. In the presence of primary alkyl or cycloalkyl amines containing

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between 4 to 7 carbon atoms at concentrations of about 15 μM , sperms are rapidly dissociated into heads and tails under physiological pH- and temperature-conditions. Further disclosed are topical contraceptive compositions containing amphipathic amines (abstract only).

Cooper et al. teach a cyclohexylamine containing composition. An aqueous solution of cyclohexylamine hydrochloride is incorporated into a hydroxyethylcellulose gel (commercial product K-Y Jelly) to form gel compositions containing 5-10% (w/w) of cyclohexylamine hydrochloride (column 7, lines 24-29).

Additionally, Cooper et al. teach the topical contraceptive composition may comprise supplementary topical antiseptic and germicidal agents, which are conventionally used in topical contraceptive compositions in addition to the amphipathic amine. Suitable supplementary contraceptive agents are, e.g., physiologically acceptable mono (alkylphenyl) ethers of polyethylene glycols wherein the alkyl group preferably contains between 1 and 10 carbon atoms and the polyethylene glycol preferably contains 2 to 12 ethyleneoxy units, such as **nonoxynol 9**, a p-nonylphenyl ether of a polyethylene glycol, mono (isooctylphenyl) ether of polyethylene glycol, mono (p-diisobutylphenyl) ether of polyethylene glycol and the like, or physiologically acceptable benzylidimethylalkylphenoxyethoxyethyl ammonium salts wherein the alkyl groups preferably contain 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or benzylidimethylalkyl ammonium salts wherein the alkyl groups preferably contain 8 to 18 carbon atoms, such as methylbenzethonium or benzethonium salts, e.g., chlorides, or benzalkonium chloride (column 8, lines 66-68 and column 9, lines 1-17).

Accordingly, Cooper et al. teach suitable jelly-formulations comprising gels containing a cellulose-derivative such as hydroxyethylcellulose, and optionally adjuvants such as thickening agents, e.g., soluble starch, and moistening agents, e.g., propylene glycol, into which an amount of between about 5 to about 10% by weight of an acid-addition salt of the amine is incorporated (column 9, lines 36-42). Thus, Cooper et al. teach HEC for use in the disclosed contraceptive jelly formulations.

Further, Cooper et al. teach a non-toxic topical contraceptive composition, which exhibit a high contraceptive activity without being irritating to the **vaginal mucosa** (column 1, lines 55-58).

Still further, Cooper et al. teach a topical contraceptive formulation according to the present invention, which are water soluble with specific pH ranges, [i.e.]; the active ingredients are incorporated into **water-soluble or water-dispersible** conventional pharmaceutical carriers. [...]. Other gel-forming and thickening agents are vegetable gums, which **are stable at pH values between 4 and 9**, preferably tragacanth or acacia, or physiologically acceptable synthetic thickening agents like polyvinyl **alcohols**, etc. (column 9, lines 18-35).

Cooper et al. cites percentages or mg/ 100 ml of contraceptive jellies in Example 2, where all the active ingredients according to instant claim 14 are in increased dose ranges, with the exception of methyl cellulose in comparison to HEC of instant invention. The methyl paraben component of instant invention is encompassed by the cited dosage ranges for methylparaben by Cooper et al.

Furthermore, Cooper et al teach additional adjuvants, which may be incorporated into these formulations, such as, **antiseptic agents** (column 9, line 61).

Chantler et al. teach contraceptive products specifically comprising chlorhexidine (column 2, line 45; column 4, lines 52 and 53).

Thus, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to the skilled artisan at the time of invention to at once recognize with a reasonable expectation of success, the combining of and/or the incorporating together of the teachings of Cooper et al. and Chantler et al. Cooper and Chantler et al. teach the central objective of instant claimed invention which are both drawn to contraceptive products.

Both said references are directed toward contraceptive products via disclosure and use of components such as a spermicide, an antiseptic, and a fungicide in specific percent (mg/100ml) dosage ranges. Chantler et al. relies on Cooper et al. for motivation to incorporate together based on the disclosure of antiseptic agents in Cooper et al. In other words, Cooper et al. further provides motivation for Chantler et al via the specific disclosure of chlorhexidine in Chantler et al. Based upon the fact that Cooper et al. clearly teaches contraceptive jellies, and Chantler et al. teaches chlorhexidine as an effective contraceptive, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use the two together because they are both known for the same purpose.

Conclusion

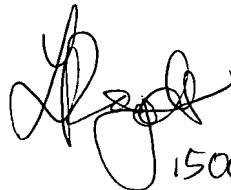
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy E. Betton whose telephone number is (571) 272-9922. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30a - 5:00p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin H. Marschel can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TEB



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